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A SEA SONG.

BY DR. O W. HOLMES.

As I look from the isle o'er its billows of green,
To the billows of foam-crested blue
Yon bark that afar in the distance is seen,
Half dreaming my eyes will pursue ;
Now dark in the shadow, she scatters the spray,
As chaff in the stroke of the flail ;
Now white as the sea gull, she flies on her way,
The sun gleaming bright on her sail.

Yet her pilot is thinking of dangers to shun—
Of breakers that whiten and roar ;
How little he cares, if in shadow or sun
They see him that gaze from the shore !
He looks on the beacon that looms from the reef,
To the rock that is under the lee,
As he drifts on the blast, like a wind wafted leaf,
O'er the gulfs of the desolate sea.

Thus drifting afar to the dim vaulted caves,
Where life and its ventures are laid,
The dreamers who gaze while we battle the waves,
May see us in sunshine or shade ;
Yet true to our course, though our shadow grow dark,
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs the bark
Nor ask how we look from the shore.

Miscellaneous.

THE WILD GIRL OF CHAMPAGNE.

The story of the Wild Girl of Champagne is detailed by a trustworthy French writer, M. de la Condamine. One evening, in September, 1731, the people of the village of Songi, were alarmed by the entrance into the street of a girl, seemingly nine or ten years old, covered with rags and skins, and having face and hands black as those of a negro. She had a gourd leaf on her head, and was armed with a short baton. So strange was her aspect that those who observed her took to their heels and ran in-doors, exclaiming, 'The devil! the devil!' Bolts were drawn in all quarters, and one man thought to insure safety by letting loose a large bull dog. The little savage flinched not as the animal advanced in a fury, but throwing herself backwards on one limb, and grasping her club with both hands, she discharged a blow at the head of the dog, as it came nigh her, with such force and celerity as to kill it on the spot. Elated with her victory, she jumped several times on the carcass; after which she tried in vain to enter a house, and then ran back to the wood, where she mounted a tree and fell asleep. Thirst, it was supposed, had led her to the village.

The Viscount D'Epinoy, then in the country, was quickly told of this apparition and a search being made early next morning, the little wanderer was observed at the top of a lofty tree.—Supposing that she was thirsty, they brought a pitcher of water and placed it below the tree.—The wild girl, after cautiously looking all around came down and drank; but being startled she reascended the tree before she could be approached. In the hope of startling her less, a woman and child were then directed to offer food to her, and entice her down. This plan was successful, and the savage was caught.—She struggled violently, but was carried to the house of M. D'Epinoy. In the kitchen, fowls were being dressed at the moment, and she instantly flew on one of them, tore it to pieces and ate it. An unskinned rabbit was placed before her, which with amazing rapidity and voracity she also skinned and devoured.

It was soon found that if the little savage possessed any speech whatever, it was merely a word or two in some foreign or instinctive tongue. The usual sound uttered by her was a wild scream not articulated, but formed entirely in the throat. If any one approached to touch her, she grew wild and shrieked violently.—She had blue eyes, and, strange to say, it was speedily discovered that her skin was really white, or nearly so, a black paint having been apparently laid on her face and hands. It was noticed that her thumbs were very large, and this was afterwards explained by her, as arising from her habit of springing like a squirrel from tree to tree, by resting upon them. Being placed by M. D'Epinoy under the care of a shepherd, she at first gave much trouble by scraping holes in her place of confinement, and flying to the tops of trees and the house roof, where she was as much at home as on the level ground. She could run with immense speed, and some time after she was taken, frequently showed her powers by catching rabbits and hares at the request of her patrons. Her food had been raw flesh, fish, roots, fruits, branches and leaves; and she never chewed her meat but swallowed it whole. It was found extremely difficult to wear her stomach from the taste of raw food.—She swam like a duck, and was extremely dexterous in diving for and catching fish, which she brought ashore in her teeth, and then gutted and ate. Frogs were a peculiar dainty to her. One day when presented to a dinner company at M. D'Epinoy's, she looked around at the table, and seeing none of her own good things, she suddenly ran out to the nearest ditch, where she speedily gathered an apron full of frogs. These she brought into the dining-room, and, before the guests knew her drift, she had spread her collection over the whole of their plates. It may be guessed what consternation was caused by the leap-frog game which took place.

When she had learned to express her ideas in speech, she informed her friends that she had had a companion, a girl somewhat older than herself, and black, or painted black. They had quarrelled about a chaplet, dropped by some one. The elder girl struck the younger one on the arm and the younger one returned the blow by a violent stroke of the baton on the brow, which felled the other to the ground, and "made her red," that is, drew blood. Sorry for her companion afterwards, the younger took the skin of a frog and placed it over the wound. They parted, however, each taking different directions. Before this happened, the pair had crossed a river, which must have been the Marne, three leagues from Songi. It had been their custom to sleep all day in trees, which they could do with perfect safety. The elder girl alluded to was sought for, but was never found. A rumor went that a black girl had been found dead not many leagues from the spot where the other was taken; but as it was long ere the latter could tell the story, the affair could not be unravelled at that distance of time.

Le Blanc, as the little savage was named, had a distinct recollection of being twice at sea, and of latterly escaping with her companion from a ship by swimming. From her statement it was conjectured, that Le Blanc, at least, was from the coast of Labrador, and had been kidnapped and carried to the West Indes. Failing to sell her by the trick of coloring her as a negro, the kidnapper seems to have brought her to some coast near to France. The hazy recollections of Le Blanc, which had reference partly to canoes and seals, and partly to sugar-canes, confirm this conjecture. How long the wanderers had been in Europe it is impossible to say, but it is evident that Le Blanc had been long familiar to solitary as well as savage habits. The attempts made to accustom her to cooked food nearly cost her life, and her acquired voracity could not be overcome. At the hospital of Chalons, and subsequently in a convent, where she spent much of her after life, she was civilized, however, in every respect. The Duke of Orleans and many great people were kind to her. She was, of course, an object of great curiosity to all. The period of her death is unknown to us, but in 1765 she was still living in Paris. Some peculiarities marked her through her whole life, and particularly a certain rolling motion of the eyes, acquired when she wandered in the woods, and had to guard against surprise. She knew then no fear, however, and hesitated not to front wolf and wild cat. Besides the bludgeon mentioned, which she said she brought from *her own country*, she had for defence, a stick pointed with iron, which she brought, she said, from the *hot country*.

AN INFERNAL RETORT.—Somebody, to the writer of this unknown, tells a joke that may be worth printing, even after making a reasonable deduction for the risk of its being old:

In a small town, in one of the counties of Ohio, a stranger rode up to the door of a tavern, and having dismounted, ordered a stall and some oats for his horse. A crowd of loafers—that class of independent citizens who are never equal to decent men except on election day—swarmed about the bar-room and steps, waiting to be "invited up to the counter." Among this crowd the stranger's business was at once the subject of impertinent speculation. One fellow, more impudent than the rest, made free to inquire of the traveller what occupation he followed; to which the latter replied that his business was a secret at present, but that he would probably make it known before leaving town.

Having spent a day or two looking around,—visiting the place where whiskey was sold, and making various inquiries as to the amount detailed, the number of habitual drunkards in the place; the number of dogs kept by men whose children never went to school or had enough to eat—after, in short, making a complete moral inventory of the town, he concluded to leave, and having mounted his horse, was about to be off, when his inquisitive friend urged on by his associates, stepped up and said,—

"See here, Captain, you promised to tell us your business before you left, and we'd like to hear from you on that point."

"Well——" said the stranger—"I am an Agent for the Devil—I'm hunting a location for h—ll, and I am glad that I have found a place where it will not be necessary to remove the present inhabitants !"

AN IMPROVISATORE.

Ed. Merlin was charged with being drunk and noisy in a house in Baxter street, and it was also intimated by the complainant that Ned was in all probability a little cracked. Mr. Merlin was considerably out at the knees and eltows and his shirt seemed as if it might be the identical two napkins, sowed together, which belonged to the second most fortunate of Sir John Falstaff's country troopers. In short, Mr. Merlin appeared to be a regular loafer from his pimple cover to his shanks mares, with this sole exception that his tongue went like a perpetual motion, whereas it is one of the peculiarities of the fraternity that they are too lazy to talk. The most interesting feature, however, of Mr. Merlin's character is, that he is a poet, and that too of so unadulterated a complexion, that whatever he says runs into rhyme as naturally as if it was bespoke and paid for at a penny a line.

Mrs. Donovan, the complainant is a little Irishwoman, who keeps one of those "hole in the wall" shanties where they purport to sell "the best of good liquors, at three cents a glass," and it appeared in evidence that Mr. Merlin had done every justice to her "best of good liquors"—but had ventured no farther in her favor, for when she began to remind him of the "three cents a glass" part of the ceremony, he went into a blaze of indignation, and let the arrows of his wrath fly around him like a *feu de joie* of Congreve rockets, *a la* Clancy.

"Faix, yer Honor," continued Mrs. Donovan at the conclusion of a long drawn story of her woes, "he dhrunk me brandy wid as little compunction as if it was nothin' but so much wather, for the divil a sup ov a pint an' a nail he left behind to sarve another customer."

Magistrate.—Did he take it by force?

Mrs. Donovan.—Musha, no your honor, but he wint on like a play acther until I tho't he was raisin the divil, bad win to me if I wasn't afeard to say a single word until the sorra a dhrop was left in the bottle. In thruth, yer honor, if he's not a witch—or divil, or something in that line, I think he must be out of his seven senses.

Magistrate.—Merlin, what have you to say to this business?

Merlin.—

I say, my lord, as quick as winking,
The liquor was not worth the drinking ;
And charge the hog I have my eyes on
With selling drugs that's worse than poison.

Mrs. Donovan.—That's the way he wint on when he was dhrinkin' up all me beautiful brandy without payin' for it, yer honor. Jaizez, you blackguard, if you call me a hog agin I'll smash your ugly mug into smithereens.

Merlin.—

Beware, good woman, say not so,
And we'll be friends, before we go ;
Though much I fear your liquor horrid,
Will bore a hole out through my forehead.

Mrs. Donovan.—The divil mind you, or anything that spakes in such an outlandish language as that. Your honor, dear, do you think he git it all out ov a book, or is it cracked wid larnin' he is?

Magistrate.—He is either a fool or a rogue.—Merlin, answer me plainly, what are you?

Merlin.—

A man, my lord from hat to shoe.
Flesh, blood, and bones, the same as you.

Magistrate.—I mean, what's your business?

Merlin.—

My business. Bah! I scorn the name,
My business is to seek for fame ;
The muses, sir, are my delight ;
I woo them all from morn till night.
Come, sweet Uranie, heavenly maid,
Oh, come to thine own Merlin's aid.

Magistrate.—No humbugging sir ; how do you get your bread?

Merlin.—

My bread, sir. Oh! my answer's ripe,
I live on suction like a snipe—
I mean a woodcock—but you know
The rhyme says snipe, so let it go.

Magistrate.—Give over rhyming, sir, and tell me plainly, where do you live?

Merlin.

When the sun is bright and hot,
All around I seek my lot,
Lolling in sequestered nook,
Listening to the babbling brook.
Or, scorning blanket, sheet or rug,
Snoozing in the Park so snug ;
But in cold weather 'tis my plan
To live, my lord, where best I can.

Magistrate.—Hang you, rascal, speak in prose.

Merlin.—

I will, my lord—by all the gods,
I meant no harm, but where's the odds?
O blest Urania, come along,
And give my lord a soul for song.

Mrs. Donovan.—The Lord help the poor craythur, but I believe he wants a sthrait waistcoat worse nor my brandy. Your honor, darlin't, I'll forgive him the brandy, an' the brakin' of me chair, but I think it'd be a charity to have him out somewhere that I'd bring him to his raisin' an' purwint him from spaikin' in such an unchristian language.

Merlin.—

Thus I am doomed, where'er I go.
My jewels before swine to throw.

Mrs. Donovan.—You blackguard, if you call me a swine I'll make you pay for me brandy if you were as mad as a March hare.

Magistrate.—Does any one here know this man?

Policeman.—Yes, sir, I do ; he's called the mad poet, and is always drinking brandy and talking nonsense ; he does nothing for a living, and lives nowhere ; I believe he couldn't speak like another man if he tried.

Merlin.

'Tis true, I am before my time ;
For all men yet shall speak in rhyme,
My lord, I am no cheat, for see
The proofs of my true poetry
My hat, with half the crown beat in ;
My trowserloons, not worth a pin ;
My coat, deficient of a skirt ;
And then, my thirst for brandy—sure
You want no more—the proof is pure.

Magistrate.—I believe you're a better poet than a man—but your doggerel can't save you—I must commit you as a vagrant.

Merlin.—

Oh, shades of Homer—Milton—O!
And must I to the treadmill go!

Magistrate.—No Homer and Shakespeare say that you need only be sent a stone breaking.

Merlin.—

O, Mrs. Donovan be kind,
But if you'll kill, why I'm resigned.

Mrs. Donovan.—'Pon me soul, your honor, I'm almost sorry for bringing him here, for afther all there is something nice about this manner ov thratin' the King's English.

Merlin.—

O poetry, a god thou art,
For soothing down a woman's heart ;
O lady take it not amiss,
For here I thank you with a kiss.

Mrs. Donovan.—Well, now that mighn't sin, but if that is not the hight ov assurance.. However, no matter, for it'll all rub out whin its dry. Your honor, wont you forgive him, and I'll take him home, an' give him some breakfast, and see what I can make of him.

Magistrate.—Mrs. Donovan, are you a maid or a married woman?

Mrs. Donovan.—Neither, your honor, but I'm a widdy, an' a snug wan too—the Lord be praised for all his marcies.

Magistrate.—I thought so! but you may go and take your poet along with you.

Mrs. Donovan.—I thank your honor kindly; but faix now yees needn't be laughin' for I mains no harm.

Merlin.—

So let them laugh—who cares—the day is mine,
For poetry and beauty take the shine ;
On, lady, on, nor waste the precious hours,
And let us hasten to ambrosial bowers.

And so saying, the immortal Mr. Merlin, and the poetry-smitten "Widdy" Donovan made themselves scarce.

This Merlin, whom we have frequently seen at Washington Market, can talk for hours together in doggerel, whereof the above quotations may be taken as a fair specimen.

PEG WOFFINGTON.

Within a year or two of the birth of Edmund Burke, a French woman, Madame Violante, had an exhibition in Dame street, of Paris. Her attention was attracted to a very graceful girl whom she observed with a pitcher on her head daily carrying water from the Liffey, and whom she learnt, on inquiry, to be the daughter of a poor widow who kept a small grocer's shop and took in washing on Ormond Quay. Instructed by this kind patroness, the beautiful child played [illegible] Opera," achieved a signal success, and became the talk of the town. This was the first introduction to the stage of the actress, who, as Margaret Woffington, became so widely celebrated in England and Ireland. She was undoubtedly one of the most fascinating women of her day. Tall in her form, and with the most graceful proportions, eyes as black as jet, ever sparkling with animation, and overarched by eyebrows at once soft, full, and delicate, a nose tending to the aquiline, rich hair hanging in profusion round a finely-mounted neck, full of life, full of humor, and full of intelligence, she was the envy of all women, and appeared formed by nature to win the hearts of all men. Though she occasionally played *Lady Macbeth*, there was nothing tragic in her style. It was into comedy that she threw all her exuberant spirits, her natural playfulness, and her untiring energy; and she delineated four different setts of comic characters which had nothing in common. She personified the fine lady of fashion, with a grace, tact, and dignity, which astonished those who knew her humble origin. She prosonified the vulgarity of a city dame, with a breadth and force of humor which drew laughter and tears from all eyes. She personified an old woman with all the garrulity, feebleness, and irritability of old age; and, what was then thought extraordinary magnanimity on the stage, that she might represent senility more effectively, she did not hesitate to hide her lovely face under a hideous mask of paint, patches, and pencilled wrinkles. She personified a young rake, so as to make women fall in love with her, and deter Garrick from ever acting the part of *Sir Harry Wildair*, after she had by her ease and vivacity rendered it peculiarly her own. But she was not merely an actress; the woman, and not the artist, predominated in her life. While in the first element of all, female honor, she was said to be deficient, and could therefore neither be truly respected, nor purely loved, so many romantic tales were told of her sympathetic benevolence, and munificent charity to the destitute who had no other benefactor, and to the wretched, who had no other consoler, that even grave people could not but pity her degradation, and regret that, exposed as she had been to contaminating influences from her early youth, with none to direct her unguarded steps, the shadow of her vices shall follow with equal pace the seductive lustre which her talents, beauty and accomplishments, and impulses of generosity threw around her, and all who came into her presence.—*Macknight's Life and Times of Edmund Burke.*

PREPARING FOR CONTINGENCIES.—It is stated that Louis Napoleon, with wise forethought, has been preparing for possible future contingencies by making investments in England and the United States. It is stated also by the Paris correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, that his aunt, the Grand Duchess Stephanie, of Baden, has left Paris, seriously alarmed at the position of things; and that she considers the state of France sufficiently unsafe to have taken out of the country the sums of money she had invested in it. Louis Napoleon, however, may not, in the event of another revolution, be as fortunate as Louis Philippe in getting out of the country without injury to his person. At all events, he should keep on friendly terms with the United States, as he may again be obliged to seek our hospitality.

PATRIOTISM.

PERHAPS no feeling was ever so prevalent in the United States as the indignation which now exists against the outrages committed upon our merchant vessels by British war steamers.—Everywhere the people feel that it is a gross violation of our national rights, and an insult to our flag cannot be passed by without disgrace. This feeling is found in every heart imbued with a spirit of patriotism—in every heart which looks to this as his own, his native land with pride, and to every one who prefers honor to infamy for the country of his nativity or adoption. But amid this unanimity of feeling—this general desire to hold up the hands of the administration in obtaining redress of those wrongs—we find those who deny such a right, and assert that our government should not vindicate our national sovereignty by an appeal to arms. Had these same persons lived in 1776, they would have been called Tories. Then it was only that class that preferred subjection to the British yoke to freedom and national independence. Had they lived in 1812, they would have belonged to that party called "Blue-Light Federalists." Now they assume the name which stupid and malignant opposition to reform always claims, and call themselves Conservatives! It was the same party, or their representatives, that voted against sending supplies to our army in Mexico, when that little band was there marching on from victory to victory in vindication of our rights. These men now stand in the same place. Whether they oppose the government for the mere sake of opposition, or from honest convictions of right, history will have but one language for them all—one word to call them by, and that shall be *Tories!*

This spirit, which is called Conservative, has been one of the greatest banes of our nation; it has opposed every great and radical important movement that has been advocated since Liberty built her temples and lit her fires in "this land of the free." It received blows during the Revolution—during the administration of Thomas Jefferson, and during that of Andrew Jackson, from which it never can recover.—Yet it still lingers, and, we find it now opposing the idea of demanding reparation for these last acts of British insolence and tyranny. Once it may have merited hatred—now it demands only contempt.—*Phila. Argus.*

THE WIFE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD.

We have been accustomed to sympathize with the wife of Arnold, in the distress which Hamilton's account represents her as having suffered when apprised of her husband's treason and flight, but [illegible] sympathies have been wasted. According to Parton's Life of Burr:

"He was sitting one evening with Mrs. Prevost, when the approach of a party of horses was heard, and soon after a lady, veiled and attired in a riding habit, burst into the room, and hurrying towards Mrs. Prevost, was on the point of addressing her. Seeing a gentleman in the dim light of the apartment she did not recognize, she paused, and asked, in an anxious tone.

"Am I safe? Is this gentleman a friend?"

'Oh, yes,' was Mrs. Prevost's reply, 'he is my most particular friend, Col. Burr.'

'Thank God!' exclaimed Mrs. Arnold—for she it was—'I've been playing the hypocrite, and I'm tired of it."

She then gave an account of the way she had deceived Washington, Hamilton and other American officers who, she said, believed her innocent of treason, and had given her an escort from West Point. She made no scruple of confessing the part she had borne in the negociation with the British General, and declared that it was she that had induced her husband to do what he had done. She passed the night at Paramus, taking care to resume her acting of the outraged and frantic woman whenever strangers were present. Col. Burr's relations with the Shippen family, of which Mrs. Arnold was a member, had been of the most intimate character from childhood. They had been his father's friends, and the orphan boy had been taken from his mother's grave to their home in Philadelphia. He stood toward this fascinating, false-hearted woman almost in the light of a younger brother, and he kept her secret until she was past being harmed by the telling of it.

☞During the Reign of Terror, the mob got hold of the Abbe Maury, and resolved to sacrifice him. "To the lamp-post with him!" was the universal cry. The Abbe was in a bad fix with a mob for his judges—the tender mercies of a mob! With the utmost coolness, the Abbe said to those who were dragging him along, "Well, if you hang me to the lamp-post, will you see any clearer for it?" This bright sally tickled his executioners and saved his life.

☞"Oh, pray let me have my way this time!", said a young gentleman to his lady love. "Well, Willy, I suppose I must, this once; but you know that after we are married, I shall always have a Will of my own."

☞As two of our children were playing together, little Jane got angry and pouted. Johnny said to her, "Look out, Jane, or I'll take a seat up there on your lips." "Then," replied Jane, quite cured of her pouts, "I'll laugh, and you'll fall off."

A WORD TO THE WEAKER VESSEL.—A lady who obstinately persists in wearing hoops ought not to complain of being ridiculed. If she will make a *barrel* of herself, she must expect to be treated as a *butt*.

☞"Well, John," said a man to his son when he was one and twenty, "you have a fool for a master now."

"Yes," said John, who supposed himself to be but twenty, "and have had for the last twenty years."

POLITICAL ABSURDITIES OF THE DAY.—Of all the cant and clap-trap of our Northern nigger worshipping politicians, they are guilty of nothing so impudent and preposterous as their ridiculous outcry against the "aggressions of the slave oligarcy," and "the intolerant despotism of the slave power." Look at the facts. At the present session of Congress bills will have been passed directly admitting two new free States—Minnesota and Oregon—and providing for the addition of the third (Kansas) to the Northern side of the Ledger. Here, then, are three new free States, and without the offset of a single new slave State, to speak for the "aggressions" and the "intolerance" of the "slave oligarchy." Do our nigger worshipping agitators suppose that there is neither the commonest intelligence nor a particle of common sense remaining among the people of the North?—One would think so, or why these impudent attempts to keep up the excitement against "the slave oligarchy," when, with nineteen States against fifteen, and with several embryo States behind, the people of the North have all the power of the government in their hands.—Sensible men, with these facts before them, can only be disgusted with this effrontery, which would attempt to frighten them with this senseless hue and cry of fools and fanatics against the "aggressions of the slave oligarchy."—*N. Y. Herald.*

DRAWING OUT CHILDREN.—Some persons pride themselves on their power of drawing out the intelligence of children by their mode of putting questions to them. And occasionally I have seen this well done: more frequently, very absurdly. The following is a specimen of a style of examination which we have witnessed:—

"What, dear children, what was it that swallowed Jonah? Was it a sh-sh-sh-sh-shark?"

"Yahs!" roar a host of voices.

"No, dear children, it was not a hark.—Then was it an al-al-alligator?"

"Yahs!" exclaim the voices again.

"No, dear children, it was not an alligator. Then was it a wh-wh-wh-whale?"

"No!" roar the voices, determined to be right this time.

"Yahs, dear children, it was a whale."—*Frazer's Magazine.*

☞A LEFT HANDED COMPLIMENT.—A young exquisite was lately listening to a lady friend singing a song, in which the following lines occur:—

"By that fair brow where *innocence* reposes,
Like moonlight resting upon snow."

Looking at him intently she divided the words in the first line in a manner rather different [illegible] and not particularly complimentary, thus:—

"By that fair brow *where-in no-sense* reposes.
Like moonlight resting upon snow."

A GOOD WITNESS.—"Did the defendant knock the plaintiff down with malice prepense?"

"No, sir; he knocked him down with a flat iron."

"You misunderstand me my friend; I want to know whether he attacked him with an evil intent."

"Oh, no, sir; it was outside the tent."

"No, no; I wish you to tell me whether the attack was at all a preconcerted affair."

"No, sir; it was not a free concert affair, it was a circus."

A GOOD ONE.—In the bull-fighting days, a Wednesday blacksmith, who was rearing a bull-pup, induced his old father to go on all-fours and imitate the bull. The canine pupil pinned the old man by the nose. The son, disregarding the paternal roaring, exclaimed, "Hold him, Growler boy, hold him! bear it, feyther, bear it! *it'll be the making of the pup.*"

VERY LUCKY.—The editor of an exchange paper, in giving an account of the murder of a fellow-citizen in his bed for the purpose of robbing his house of a large sum in specie, says, "but luckily the murdered man had deposited all his money in the bank the day before." How very lucky the victim was, truly: he lost nothing but his life!

LADIES are like watches—pretty enough to look at—sweet faces and delicate hands, but somehow difficult to "regulate" when once set "agoing."

☞It is said that Judge Douglas, in inviting Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, to the grand banquet which he gave on Friday to the Medical Association, informed him it was a medical caucus called to heal the ulcers of Democracy. "The idea may be a good one," said Mr. Lamar, "but Judge, I would begin by amputating the diseased limb."

☞A young Irishman, who had married when about nineteen years of age, complaining of the difficulties to which his early marriage subjected him, said he would "never marry so young again if he lived to be as old as Methusalim."

☞"Mister, will you lend pa your newspaper? he only wants to send it to his uncle in the country."—"Oh, certainly; and ask your father if he will just lend me the roof of his house. I only want the shingles to make the tea-kettle boil."

☞On a very pretty girl saying to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad you see," he replied, "Oh no you belong to the other Jewish sect, you are very fair I see."

☞"Is that clock right over there?" said a stranger to a news-boy the other day.—"Right over there," answered Young America; "taint nowhere else."

☞What is the best line to lead a man with? Crinoline. And the best line to lead a woman with, is a masculine.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

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B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB BECKLEY,
Of St. Clair tp.

CORONER:
CAPT. JOHN LONG,
Of Liberty tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN AMOS,
Of Bedford tp.

AUDITOR:
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Of Londonderry tp.

☞ The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, which met here on Tuesday last, will be found in another column. We have but space to say that the nominees of the Convention are good men and sound Democrats, and that they will receive our hearty and earnest support. We predict their triumphant election on the second Tuesday of October next.

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

LEMUEL TODD, Chairman of the Black Republican State Committee for this State (and who was last Fall an active supporter of the Black Republican Wilmot) in conjunction with several other unscrupulous politicians, has invented a plan by which the Hazlehurst men and "Straight Americans" are to be seduced into the foul embrace of Black Republicanism. Those who remember the "Union Ticket" humbug of 1856, by which Fillmore was to be cheated out of the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, will not be astonished to hear of this new scheme of MR. TODD and his coadjutors. It is the same "Union Ticket" plot over again, and at the bottom of it are the same knavish demagogues that contrived that notorious swindle. If any one doubts this, let him but look at the call for a State Convention lately issued by TODD & Co., which may be seen by reference to the columns of the Bedford Abolition organ (the same sheet that assisted MR. TODD and other Fremonters, in their endeavors to sell out the Fillmore men for the benefit of Fremont). He will there see enough to convince him that our assertions are based on good foundations. For instance, the call starts out with a dictatorial recommendation from the "United American REPUBLICAN and People's Committee of Superintendence for the city of Philadelphia." This "*Union*" committee makes the proposition for a coalition of the "Straight Americans" with the Black Republicans. It is not a proposition of a "Straight American" Committee but of a "*Union*" Committee in which there is a strong leaven of Black Republicanism. Just so was it in 1856. The Fremont "Union Electoral Ticket" men made the proposal to the Fillmore men for a "Union." The suggestion for a fusion ticket invariably came, as it comes now, from the Black Republican side. That wing of the Opposition was always desirous of a combination with the "Straight Americans," for in that lay its only hope of success. It had nothing to fear, either, from the "Straights," in the division of the spoils, as owing to its great superiority in numerical strength, it could easily appropriate to itself the lion's share. Its wire-workers are still animated with the desire to effect such a combination and hence the movement of TODD & Co.

If there were no other evidence that the Philadelphia "Union" recommendation emanates from Black Republican hands, the very fact that the signature of GEO. A. COFFEY is appended to it, would be sufficient to brand it as having sprung from Woolly-head sources. COFFEY is a rampant Black Republican and has always been one of the bitterest and most uncompromising enemies of the "Straight Americans" and their candidates. For illustration of this fact, see his indecent and outrageous attack on BUCHER SWOOPE, as published last Fall in the Bedford Abolition organ.

Another Black Republican feature in the Philadelphia recommendation, is that it refers "especially" to "the despotic and fraudulent Lecompton policy of the National Administration." It does not refer *especially* to the doctrines of the "Straight Americans." Oh! no. Its Black Republican authors deemed it sufficient to generalize when it came to those; but look out when "Bleeding Kansas" comes in for its share! *Especial* reference must be had to that hobby. The *negro* must be indicated unmistakably. The Abolition plank must be broad and conspicuous in the "Union" platform.

Thus, it will be seen that the movement of TODD & Co., is a Black Republican trick and nothing else—just as the Fremont Union Electoral Ticket was in 1856. Who will be deceived by it?

☞ The Abolition newspapers are trying to make people believe that the new Militia Law was a Democratic measure. This is just like their effort to saddle the Usury Law on the Democrats. Like all thieves they cry "stop thief!" most lustily. Let the people examine for themselves and see whether the Abolitionists did not support this Militia Law.

SIGNIFICANT.

The great money panic which last Fall orosstrated the business of the country, had its origin in the failure of the *Ohio Trust Company*, an institution located in a Black Republican State. The first failure since the resumption of specie payments by the banks, was that of the *American Bank*, of Baltimore, which, collapsed a few days ago, and which had been gotten up under the auspices of Know Nothingism. These are facts of peculiar significance, and serve to show the dangerous tendencies of Opposition legislation.

THE "MULATTO" PARTY.

The *Pennsylvanian* christens the proposed conglomeration of the opposition factions, the "*Mulatto Party.*" The title describes very aptly the complexion of the new arrangement and, besides, is decidedly euphonious. We advise our negro-loving, white-foreigner-hating, free-trade, high-tariff, Abolition-pro-slavery, opponents, to adopt this name by all means.

☞ The Abolition organ is completely dumbfounded by the result of the late election in Washington City. It fears that it will have a bad effect upon the prospect of the "Mulattoes" and, therefore, it tries to misrepresent the facts connected with that election. It says that the Democrats carried Washington City, last year, and, consequently, the success of the Democratic candidates, at the last election, should not be considered a victory. Now, the fact is, that last year the Democratic candidate for Mayor had but 32 majority, whilst this year the Democratic majority is 571, *a gain in one year of over 500 votes.* The moral of this Washington election is, that the people who voted thereat had heard a full discussion of all the great political questions that were agitated in Congress, especially the Lecompton question, and that after hearing both sides they made up their verdict in favor of "Old Buck" and the unconquerable Democracy. Huzza for the Capital of the Nation!

AN ECONOMICAL CONGRESS.

The session of Congress which has just terminated, is remarkable as having inaugurated a new era in the history of our Federal legislation. The representatives of the people seem for once to have partially lost sight of their own interests and to have looked with a watchful eye to those of their constituents. The reason of this is plain enough; *there was a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress.*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Argus*, writes on this subject as follows:

Another such session as that which has just closed and the lobby system in Congress is annihilated. Just think of it, not a solitary railroad grant! Not a single patent extension! Not one new mail steamer gratuity voted! Not one book ordered to be printed for the use of Congress! Nothing but desolation and blank dismay staring out of the eyes of the few vultures and cormorants who remained there to the last, in the hope of a little bit of a windfall, in the closing hours of the session. But no windfall appeared, and the lank carpet-bags and long drawn faces, they at length yielded to destiny, and helped to swell the ranks of the retreating army from this now deserted city.

If the first session of Congress under the administration of Mr. Buchanan were remembered in after years for nothing else than for the annihilation of the corrupt and corrupting system of lobby agency, that single event will make it remembered, for it is to be hoped that it has inaugurated an era of public honesty and Congressional respectability.

The causes of this wonderful and most desirable change were manifold. The Administration was known to be determinedly hostile to the corrupt association of public plunderers; the treasury was depleted, and economy was imposed by absolute necessity. The Speaker, Col. Orr, had learned all the hidden springs and sources of the organization while he was chairman of the Investigating Committee with Cornish, Matteson and Fellows, and knew how to guard against it.

The new hall of the House of Representatives was so devised as to shut out all outsiders from personal communion with the members during the hours of business, and there had grown up a readiness to raise committees of investigation on the slightest pretences, which of itself acted as a wholesome terror. All these causes, and perhaps others, combined to produce a result at which the country has reason to rejoice.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The malicious assaults and studied misrepresentation in which the *Press* has indulged its spleen against the above named gentleman, have been tapered off lately into puerile and contemptible jibes, in which undignified occupation the black Republican organ finds a fit and congenial co-laborer in one of our Sunday newspapers. Mr. Jones can afford to despise such low vulgarism, while everything like a serious charge reflecting upon his fidelity and usefulness as a Democrat, his character as a man, or his industry and distinguished ability in the important position which he holds as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, falls to the ground from the gravity of its falsehood.

As an evidence of the recklessness with which Mr. Jones was assailed for want of capacity to fill his present position, we need only to refer to the frequent eulogiums which his efficiency has wrung from the more honest of the opposition, in addition to the assertion, which we will prove by the record, that no *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means has reported the Appropriation Bill; at any previous session of Congress, so early in the session*, nor, considering the varied political complexions of the House, and the vexatious differences that have occurred, do we remember Appropriation Bills to have gone through with so little opposition.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

HEN VERSUS RAT.—Mr. Mason, of Somerset, Conn., says that a rat called at his hencoop recently, after a chicken for dinner, when, coming within reach of the maternal old bird, she took the rat by the neck, dragged him into the coop, and killed him without remorse.

☞ Boys are like vinegar: when there is much *mother* in them they are always sharp.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The delegates elected in pursuance of the notice given by the Democratic County Committee, met in Convention at the Court House, in Bedford, on Tuesday, June 22d, 1858, at 1 o'clock P. M.

On motion of JOHN CESSNA, ESQ., HON. JOB MANN was chosen President, and EDWARD PEARSON, Esq., of Broad Top, and HENRY B. MOCK, of St. Clair, were elected Secretaries.

The several election districts were then called over, when the following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

BEDFORD BOROUGH.—Job Mann, John Cessna.

BEDFORD TP.—Daniel Fetter, Fred. Schnebley.

BROAD TOP.—Edward Pearson, Jeremiah Thompson.

COLERAIN.—Joshua Shoemaker, D. F. Beegle.

HOPEWELL.—Abm. Fluke, Wm. Gorsuch.

JUNIATA.—Peter F. Lehman, Esq., Wm. Gillespie

LIBERTY.—John Long, L. B. Waltz.

NAPIER.—P. H. Studebaker, Christ. Stouffer.

PROVIDENCE EAST.—Cadwalader Evans, D. A. T. Black.

SCHELLSBURG BOR.—Michael Reed, Dr. M. L. Allison.

ST. CLAIR.—John Alstadt, Henry B. Mock.

UNION.—George Beegle, Moses McIlwaine.

WOODBERRY SOUTH.—Henry S. Fluke, John Irwin Noble.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate a county ticket.

After the nomination of the ticket the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Bedford County through its legally appointed representatives, hereby re-affirms and endorses the well tried and time honored principles of the fathers of the Republic, as enunciated by Jefferson and defended by Jackson. We now sustain and adhere to those principles as embodied in the Cincinnati Platform and supported by James Buchanan, our able President.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course of the National Administration and the Senate of the United States in regard to the recent outrages of the British officers in the Gulf of Mexico, in exercising the right of visitation and search of American vessels. These wrongs demand a satisfactory apology—full and complete reparation, or speedy and certain retaliation on the part of our government.

Resolved, That this convention has full confidence in the talents and integrity of Governor Packer and his Cabinet.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the nominations of the late Democratic State Convention. We cordially recommend to the people of Bedford county, the HON. WM. A PORTER, as a candidate for Supreme Judge, and WESTLEY FROST, for Canal Commissioner. Both gentlemen are well qualified to fill with distinguished ability the positions for which they have been named. We bespeak for them the ardent support of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That THOMAS H. MURRAY, WM. BLAIR, and O. E. SHANNON, be and they are hereby appointed conferees to meet similar conferees from the other counties of the 17th Congressional District, to nominate a candidate to be supported by the Democratic party of the District for Congress.

Resolved, That JOHN S. SCHELL, JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS W. TATE, be and they are hereby appointed conferees to meet similar conferees from Somerset county, to nominate two candidates for members of the House of Representatives, to be supported by the Democratic party of the District—and that they be instructed to support GEN. JAMES BURNS, for nomination.

Resolved, That this convention recommends to the people of Bedford county the following ticket:

For Commissioner, JACOB BECKLEY, of St. Clair tp.
For Director of the Poor, JOHN AMOS, of Bedford tp.
For Coroner, CAPT. JOHN LONG, of Liberty tp.
For Auditor, JAS. C. DEVORE, of Londonderry tp.

We pledge ourselves to an ardent and active support of the whole ticket, and urgently appeal to the Democracy of the county to rally to its support.

Resolved, That Jacob Reed, John S. Statler, B. F. Meyers, Elias Gump, Esq., Wm. Chenowith, John Cessna, John Alstadt, John H. Rush and Dr. M. L. Allison, be and they are hereby appointed the Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published in the Bedford *Gazette*.

JOB MANN, President.

HENRY B. MOCK, }
EDWARD PEARSON. } Secretaries.

The State of Affairs in Mexico.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 12th.]

An esteemed friend has obligingly showed us a private letter from a distinguished citizen of the United States, now in the city of Mexico, giving a description of the deplorable state of affairs in that distracted and unhappy country. We copy a portion of the letter for the benefit of our readers:

"Things political in this country are getting 'no better' very fast. Latterly, the Puro cause is looking up a little, and the shooting of Gen. Manero and half-a-dozen government officers, at Zacatecas, by Zuazua, the lieutenant of Vidaurri, has made folks in this capital open their eyes. This is a bran new system in Mexican civil warfare. If it were more practiced, I opine there would be fewer pronunciamentos, and making revolutions would not be the pastime it has been. But I see no early prospect of an end to this strife—the country is lost, and there is not a mustard seed of virtue left in it for its regeneration. If we Yankees do not put it to rights, there is no hope for it.—If the Puros rise and get back to power it will not be a whit better. Mexicans are Mexicans, and mis-government is a chronic Spanish-American complaint. Old Sam Houston's proposition for a protectorate has made a stir here—thousands *secretly* wish for it—few dare speak the wish. My own opinion is, that our government ought to take the sick case in hand in some shape or other. If we do not, somebody else has to and will. We cannot play the dog in the manger—refuse the duty ourselves and permit nobody else to perform it. This superb country will die and be —— without a foreign doctor. If we will not be the 'medicine man,' is it fair to say you may die and be hanged, for nobody else shall succor you?"

☞ Why are gloves generally unsaleable?—Because they are kept on hand.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16, 1858.

Upon a critical examination of the Crittenden-Montgomery bill for the admission of Kansas as a State into this Union it will be found, that the declarations in the preamble, which was unanimously voted for by the Black Republicans, not only fully endorse the Lecompton constitution, but also sustain the position taken by the President in his Kansas Message. The preamble reads thus:

"Whereas the *people* of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton on the 4th day of September, 1857, for that purpose, *form for themselves* a constitution and State government, which said constitution is republican, and said convention having asked the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the original States—"

Now by turning to the President's message it will be seen, that after giving a truthful and unvarnished history of affairs in Kansas down to the formation of the Lecompton constitution, he says:

"The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way," and in strict accordance with the organic act, framed a constitution and State government; have submitted the all-important question of slavery to the people, and have elected a governor, a member to represent them in Congress, members of the State legislature, and other State officers. They now ask admission into the Union under this constitution, which is republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created. For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission, and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great question of non-intervention recognized and sanctioned by the organic act, which declares in express language in favor of "non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States or Territories," leaving "the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The President declares that the *people* of Kansas did "in their own way" form "for themselves" a constitution republican in form, and therefore should be admitted as a sovereign State. The Black Republicans declare the same thing, but after they vote for the admission they stultify themselves by inserting in their bill a requirement which is totally inconsistent with their preamble.

I hope I will be pardoned for referring to the disgusting subject of Kansas, and if it can be avoided I will not again do so.

As I predicted in one of my letters, the opposition have always opened up the campaign in Pennsylvania, with the cry of "protection." I understand these old protectionists, held a grand meeting in Philadelphia on Tuesday night and had addresses from a number of broken down old opponents of the Democratic party.

Mr. Buchanan and the members of his Cabinet were at the Capitol during the last hours of the session.

The bill to establish a Territorial Government in Arizona was postponed till the next session of Congress.

The city has been full of rumors relative to a re-construction of the Cabinet, but they are entirely without foundation. The cabinet is a unit, and James Buchanan is the President.

Mr. Schell, as collector, and Mr. Saunders, as navy agent, of New York, have been confirmed by the Senate.

The following confirmations have also been made by the Senate:

Joseph R. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Naples, Charles R. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, to Ecuador, John P. Stockton, of N. Jersey, Minister to Rome, E. V. Fair, of Alabama, Minister to Belgium, B. C. Tawey, of Georgia, Minister to the Augustine Republic, Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, Minister to Prussia.

The first session of the thirty-fifth Congress closed on last Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock.—The closing scene was remarkable for good order and friendly feeling.

In an article upon the close of the session the Washington *Union* truthfully says:

"The Thirty-fifth Congress has been one of the most eventful in our history. It opened in the midst of a fearful and long-standing domestic controversy in respect to the organization of a State government in Kansas, a controversy of no great practical consequence so far as the affairs of the people of Kansas were concerned, but one which unfortunately had enlisted the very worst passions of the two great sections of the Union. We forbear even the slightest reference to the partisan events which distinguished the session in its commencement, or to the stirring details which led on to one of the bitterest and most relentless controversies we have ever witnessed in American politics.

The administration recommended the adoption of measures which it was believed would end in an early pacification of the actual troubles existing in Kansas, and forever remove from the halls of Congress the question of slavery, which has done so much to engender strife and contention between the North and the South. It will not be denied that it was the great object of Mr. Buchanan to get rid of a fruitless cause of quarrel between the two great sections of the Union; and it can hardly be questioned that he was honest and patriotic in the conviction that the passage of the measure proposed would lead to that result. Such at all events were his views and intentions; and we leave it to the country *now* to testify to their wisdom and forecast. He met the issue under trying and discouraging circumstances, and in the midst of threats, derision and prophecy of civil war, if his measures should become the law of the land. After a long and memorable struggle the administration triumphed; and quick upon the announcement of success came tokens of universal peace, satisfaction and domestic tranquility.

The people of Utah combined, under the lead of mischievous men, to throw off their obligations to the constitution, and to assume to themselves an independent existence. The rebellious Mormons were formidable only in the intervening distance between us and them, which was a powerful defence, and if the President would see that the laws be executed, he could accomplish his patriotic purposes only by employing a large force at great expense. He acted with energy and firmness; and it must have been a source of great satisfaction to him to be able to announce to Congress, before its adjournment, the complete success of the measures he adopted to put down the rebellion in Utah, and again to put in full force in that Territory the laws of the United States.

These are amongst the prominent events of the session which has just closed. We are rejoiced to be able to announce that the adjournment yesterday was marked by an excellent temper on the part of members, and, as far as we can see, by a condition of public opinion throughout the country which promises far less sectional strife than we ever have been accustomed to witness during the last four years."

B.

A New Bird and Game Law.

The Legislature of last winter passed a law for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds. It is one of importance, and should be observed by every right minded man. Below we publish the law in full:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That, from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue-bird, swallow, martin, or other insectivorous bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

SEC. 2. That, from and after the passage of this act, no person shall shoot, kill, or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the forth day of July, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. That no person shall buy or cause to be bought, or carry out of this State, for the purpose of supplying any private house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided for in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 4. That no person shall, at any time, wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds, mentioned in the different sections of this act, within this Commonwealth, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 5. That the possession of any person, in this Commonwealth, of any of the game and birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, shot, killed, or otherwise destroyed out of season as aforesaid, shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict under this act.

SEC. 6. That any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted before any alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, shall, for every offence, forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one half to the use of the county in which the complaint is made, and the other half to the informer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county, for every such offence, for the space of two days, without bail or mainprise: *Provided, however*, That such conviction be made within 60 days after the committing of the offence.

SEC. 7. That any act or acts conflicting with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

COL. KANE AT WASHINGTON.—*Despatches from Gov. Cumming.*—Col. Kane arrived at Washington on Saturday night, bringing despatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott on the 15th of May. They were delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been pre-occupied are erroneous, and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally.—To this fact may be attributed the refusal of Col. Kane to communicate with the press. It is understood that he denies the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Booneville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the Peace Commissioners, when, in fact, Gov. Cumming has requested General Johnston to remain where he is until orders shall be received from Washington. Contrary to reports widely circulated, Col. Kane does not admit that there has been any such want of harmony between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnston as would jeopardize the public interests. He speaks in eulogistic terms of Gen. Johnston, and the high state of discipline in which the latter maintained his forces, and of the praiseworthy spirit manifested by the army during the winter. The friends of the Administration are much pleased with the manner in which he is understood to allude to the conduct of Gov. Cumming, saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of the country. There was great hope in Utah, as well as elsewhere, that the war was at an end. A peace party had been formed, and was sufficiently strong in time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our own last Spring. It was the impression in Utah that Brigham Young, who openly espoused the cause of the United States, would be able to maintain his position. There was at one time a strong opposition to him before emigration was resolved upon, but ever since this feeling has been subsiding. All the Northern settlements are evacuated, with the exception of the few Mormons left to guard the public property in Salt Lake City; besides these there are no Mormons forty miles south of that city. The seventy Mormon families alluded to in the recent despatch did not, as stated, apply to Gov. Cumming, at Camp Scott, for protection. They were brought there by him from Salt Lake City.

(From the Philadelphia Argus.

The Last Kansas Outrage.

The New York *Herald* asks why the anti-slavery organs do not throw themselves into fits of indignation against the most recent Kansas outrage? Jim Lane, an anti-slavery partisan, the other day coolly shot down and murdered Jenkins, another anti-slavery partisan, who wanted to exercise the right of taking a drink of water from a disputed spring. Immediately Jenkins' friend fired on Lane and wounded him, and he is also lying at the point of death. As almost all the border-ruffians have departed from Kansas, the anti-slavery men must, it appears, murder each other to keep their hands in. Why don't the anti-slavery organs make a fuss, collect subscriptions and form a fund to aid them in this laudable purpose? A short time since we told the anti-slavery men that they would confer a great benefit on the world by killing each other, and it seems that they are now cordially acting upon our advice.

The *Herald* is in error in stating that this ruffian leader of the Abolitionist party is lying at the point of death. So far from it, that it appears from the Leavenworth correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, that he is only *nominally* even under arrest, and is walking about the streets a "free" state man in every sense of the word, not having had even an examination before a judicial tribunal. Here is a specimen of law and order of the sublimest description. The correspondent says:

"From Lawrence I have received a communication giving me the result, as it would appear to be, of the shooting scrape by which Lane has involved himself. It seems to be thus: that the well to which Jenkins desired access was free to every and any one, excepting only Jenkins, the man who has been slain. That Lane shot without lawful provocation, inasmuch as when Jenkins was told by him that he would shoot, Jenkins merely replied, 'No you won't, Jim.' At this time he had the axe, with which he was armed, in his left hand in no offensive attitude. Lane shot without further advance or action on the part of his victim.

"Lane's wound is not of a very serious nature, I judge, from the fact that he is walking about the city, nominally under arrest.—No investigation has been had yet before an investigating Court."

The Lane and Jenkins Affair.

From the St. Louis Democrat of June 8.

The fact that Gaius Jenkins, of Lawrence, was killed by James H. Lane, on Friday last, has already been reported by the telegraph. The particulars of this horrible affair, as we learn from a gentleman who left the Territory on Saturday morning, are as follows:

There was a dispute between Lane and Jenkins concerning a valuable land claim, lying in close proximity to Lawrence. This dispute engendered a cordial hatred, which extended to the private relations of the parties. Some weeks ago Lane's family arrived in Kansas, and Lane took them upon the contested claim without having a legal title to the same, the suit concerning the title being still before the proper tribunal. This action on the part of Lane excited Jenkins, but nothing passed between them till Friday, the 4th instant. On this day Jenkins informed Lane that he intended drawing some water from the well on the claim. Lane told him to refrain, but Jenkins paid no attention to the caution and made his appearance near the claim during the day. He was provided with a gun and an axe, and was accompanied by three companions. As he approached he laid down his gun and took up the axe to knock the chain from the lock by which it was fastened. As he stepped forward Lane appeared in front of the house armed with a loaded shot-gun. Jenkins gave a look of defiance at his enemy, and in the next moment fell to the earth—a corpse—having received an immense charge of buckshot in his breast.

As Jenkins fell, one of his friends fired three times at Gen. Lane, one ball missing him, another grazing his forehead, and the third burying itself in the calf of his leg, bringing him to the ground. It was a harrowing spectacle. The body of Mr. Jenkins was soon removed, and Lane taken into custody. Mrs. Jenkins was nearly crazed at the fearful intelligence of the death of her husband. She is lying in a dangerous condition. Jenkins bore an excellent character, and his loss will be deeply regretted.

It is proper to state, that Gen. Lane claims that he was fully justified in shooting down his Adjutant General—for, strange as it may seem, such Jenkins was—and asserts that he can establish his justification before the courts of his country.

The feeling against Lane was general throughout the Territory.

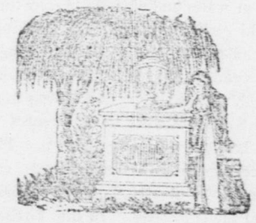
Last reports indicate that there was some talk of lynching Lane, but it is hardly probable that this will be done. Lane is at present in close custody, and his trial will come on at an early day.

Can't Swallow It.

The *new party* manufacturers do not seem to meet with much success in their patriotic efforts to mould and shape all the heterogeneous *isms* into one harmonious whole, under the euphonious title of the "People's Party." In the North a threatened rebellion in the Republican camp meets them at the threshold, while in the South the Old-liners denounce its authors with hearty good will, and regard the whole as a trick of the Abolitionists to place one of *their* leaders in the Presidential chair in 1860. The editor of the *Republican*, a leading Opposition journal, published at Savannah, Georgia, who was invited to a seat in the new political Synagogue, thus sacrilegiously snubs the high priests thereof:

"With, we presume, as little love for democracy as any man living, we have given the course of the President a cordial approval, and we shall never oppose him so long as he shall continue true to the constitution and the whole country. If it shall become necessary, in order to get up a new party, to denounce what is just, patriotic, and right, the work will have to be accomplished without our aid."

DIED:



Near Bedford, on the 19th inst., JOHN SANSOM, aged 66 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

For a number of years the deceased was a worthy member of the M. E. Church. Religion sustained and comforted him on his dying bed for he rejoiced in Christ on whom he had built his immortal hopes. He has left a large circle of friends who mourn his departure from among them, but they "Sorrow not even as others who have no hope," believing that the soul of the departed mingles with "the Spirits of just men made perfect" in heaven, and his body committed to the grave "rests in hope" of a glorious resurrection. S.

Attention, Riflemen!

YOU are hereby ordered to appear on parade, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of JULY, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform, with 10 rounds of blank cartridge.

By order of the Captain,
WM. RITCHEY, O. S.

June 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the Incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and called the "Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

Bedford, Pa., June 25, '58-tj1.

ARNOLD'S WRITING INK.

A genuine article for sale at
june 25,'58. REED & MINNICH'S.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Bedford Springs.—The hotels at the "Springs" are now open for the reception of visitors. Additional bath houses are under process of erection and will be finished in a few days, and other improvements have been made upon the premises. A number of visitors have already arrived.

Broad Top Hotel, Stonerstown.—We cordially recommend this well-conducted house to the patronage of such of our readers as may chance to visit Stonerstown. The proprietress, Mrs. Tricker, is a hostess that knows how to make her guests comfortable.

The parade at Bloody Run, on Friday last, we are informed, came off with all the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Owing to matters "beyond our control," we were unable to attend *in propria persona*, though we had a "chief" there "takin' notes." The said "chief," however, has not yet repoited his "notes" (if he was sober enough to take any) at head-quarters, and, therefore, we are compelled to make up our statement from hearsay.

Our information is to the effect, that there were altogether five Companies on duty.—These Companies having been formed into battalion by that gallant officer, Brigade Inspector Evans, Col. Compher and Maj. Beckwith (officers of the battalion, *pro. tem.*) took command of the forces and "put them through the drill."

"Onward they marched embattled, to the sound
Of martial harmony; fifes, cornets, drums
That roused the sleepy soul to arms and bold,
Heroic deeds."

An election for officers of the battalion, was also held, which resulted as follows:

Colonel, J. F. Lowry, of Hopewell.
Lieut. Col., Lewis A. May, Cumberland V.
Major, Philip G. Morgart, Bloody Run.

No accidents happened, we believe, with the exception of several gentlemen being *shot in the neck*, which served them perfectly right, as they ought to know

"—— what dangers do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron,"——

or Parker whiskey.

[For the Bedford Gazette.]

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary.—The annual examination and closing exercises of this institution came off on Wednesday, the 16th instant.

The examination was highly satisfactory, and the accuracy and promptitude of the pupils for the chance they have had (as this was the first session and first examination for most of them) reflected credit both on themselves and their teachers. At an early hour in the evening the chapel was crowded to overflowing with anxious spectators awaiting the commencement of the exercises, which were appropriately opened with prayer by the Rev. B. F. Stevens. Admirably did the students acquit themselves in the various exercises, and amply were they rewarded for their mental efforts, by the unmistakable evidences of interest and delight manifested by the audience.

We can truly commend this institution to the the confidence and patronage of all, and especially to those who have children to educate, as being located in one of the most healthful and moral villages in the State, and free from all those demoralizing influences of more populous and public places.

The Principal, Mr. W. W. Brim, and the Preceptress, Miss. E. V. Mann, have succeeded well in their departments, and are deservedly popular with the Students and all who know them.

The next term of this institution commences on Thursday, the 5th of August, next.

A Member of the Committee.

Spare the birds!—A correspondent furnishes us the following sensible and forcibly expressed appeal in favor of the preservation of birds:

It is generally known that a new law for the better preservation of game and insectivorous birds was enacted at the last session of the Legislature. This law is of great importance to farmers and in fact to every lover of nature.

There was a time in the "ken of man" when our woods and meadows were gladdened with the songs and chatterings of Nature's beautiful little songsters. Once we were greeted in the spring with thousands of happy innocent voices, whilst now we but occasionally hear the evening melody of some lone Robin-Red-Breast, perched upon the top of some high tree, knowing not but that he sings his own requiem.—As birds have decreased, thousands of insects once unknown in these parts have taken their place. Peach tree, apple tree, locust and pine tree borers are making sad havoc in orchards and forest. The caterpillars weave their web and their young breakfast on the tender buds of choicest fruit trees unmolested. The milk weavil, the Hessian fly, and thousands of other insects in myriads, have come, and rob the farmer of the reward of his toil.

Farmers look to your interests.—Drive from your fields, your woods and meadows, the lazy heartless scamps, and the thoughtless boys who prowl around with gun in hand seeking to destroy your protectors. The little sap-suckers, the flickers, the wood-peckers, the larks, the blue birds, in short, nearly all the feathered tribe are your friends, and though some may share your early apples and cherries with you, it is only by way of honest compensation for the good done. Let us too protect our own game birds, and instead of killing all off, let us seek to perpetuate the different species of game.—Who would kill the mother of a brood of chickens? Who would kill the turkey when carefully preparing her nest, and who but a heartless, selfish creature would harm the forest birds when in like manner raising their young?

Texas Papers.— We are under obligations to Col. O. C. Hartley, of Galveston, Texas, who arrived here a few days ago, for a number of Texas papers of a late date.

A Famous Medicine.—One of the most astonishing medicines yet discovered, is Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup. If you have any disease of the Breast or Lungs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure you. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Bronchitis. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Laryngitis. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Influenza. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure a Cold in the Head. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup will cure Incipient Consumption. A recent letter from Mr. J. W. Veatch, of Rokeby, Ohio, says, "I want you to send me two bottles of your Pectoral Syrup by mail. There is a lady here who has a cough, and the doctors can't cure her. I was in the same way and tried every thing without benefit, until I got a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup; I took it but twice and it cured me sound and well." Ask for Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, and take no other. Price 50 cents. You can buy it at Samuel Brown's, Bedford & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

Fourth of July.—The coming Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated in Bedford, by the Bedford Riflemen, on Saturday the 3d day of July.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by R. D. Barclay, Esq., and an oration will be delivered by John Filler, Esq.,

The dinner will be served by Col. Hafer, of the "Bedford Hotel."

The citizens of Bedford, and vicinity, are respectfully invited to be present and participate with us in the festivities of the occasion.

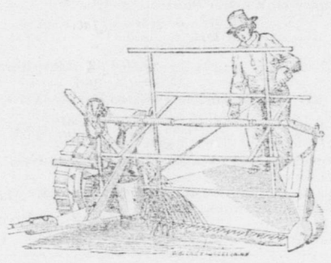
J. W. LINDERMAN,
HENRY BRIDAHAM,
JACOB SMITH,
Committee.

June 25, 1858.

SUMMER COATS,

Cheap for cash and of an excellent quality, for sale at REED & MINNICH'S.

MANNY'S REAPER AND MOWER.



THIS celebrated harvester may be had from Wm. Hartley. Comments unnecessary, as they are warranted to work well. Reputation established. (june 18. '58.)

OHIO FIRE PROOF PAINT,

cheap, durable and pretty, already ground at Hartley's. (j18,'57.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES!!

The best assortment in Bedford at Hartley's. (june 18, '58.)

IRON! IRON!!

Of an excellent quality, all sizes, at Hartley's. (june 18, '57.)

GRAIN DRILLS, STRAW CUTTERS,

Cider Mills, Farm Mills, the best in use at Hartley's.—Sign of the Big Lock. (j18'58.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' office in Bedford from this until the 31 day of July next, for the erection of a new Bridge over Bobb's creek at Henry Ikes, in St. Clair Township, to be constructed on the same plan as the present bridge except that the carriage way is to be twelve instead of fourteen feet wide.

By order of the Commissioners.
Commissioner's office, } H. Nicodemus, Clerk.
June 15th 1858. }

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscribers, on the last Will and Testament of John Wertz, late of Cumberland Valley, Bedford County, dec'd—all persons indebted to Said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on Said Estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

June 18, 1858. Henry Wertz, }
John J. Wertz, } Executors.

Notice.

The co-partnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Abraham Keagy, senior, and John Bumbaugh, was dissolved on the first day of April, last, by mutual consent. The Books are in the hands of the subscriber, for settlement. All persons indebted to the firm will please make payment, and those having claims against said firm will please present them without delay.

ABRAHAM L. BECHHŒFER.

Woodberry, June 11, 1858.

SHOEMENDING!

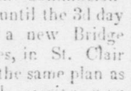
HAVING commenced the business of Shoemending, one door east of Mr. Brice's Hotel, Bedford, Pa., I am prepared to do all manner of work in this line of business at the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, on more reasonable rates than usual, *one thing indispensable*. Give me a call, try my work and judge for yourselves.

June 11,'58. J. B. BAKER.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH



trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞ Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Rainsburg.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57–1y.

TO INVALIDS.

DR. HARDMAN,

ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN,

AND

Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS,

FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,

Author of "Letters to Invalids,"
Editor of the "Medical Stethoscope," &c.,
MAY BE CONSULTED AT BEDFORD, PA.,
"WASHINGTON HOUSE,"
TUESDAY, JUNE 29th, 1858.

One DAY Only.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, JUNE 26th.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalations lately used in the Bromton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable*.

Palpapus and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D

No charge for consultation.

June 1, 1858.

Mrs. Agnes Saupp

Would respectfully announce to the public of Bedford and vicinity that she has just rec'd. a large and well-assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of staple and fancy articles, comprising in part, Superb Black and Fancy Silks, Robe A'Quilla, or Side Stripes, Lawn Robes, French Ducals, Berages, Tissues and Muslin De Laines, Lawns and Ginghams, White and Printed French Brilliants, Plain and emb'd. Swiss Muslins, Hosiery and corsets, all sizes for Ladies, Buttons, Braids and cords, Collars, Sleeves, Edgings and Inserting; a full supply of Mourning Goods; Silk Parasols; best Kid Gloves, of all colors, Challies, Alpacas, Calicoes, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, Summer Coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen and a general assortment of Boys' Wear; a large lot of Shoes and Gaiters, Moroccos, Linings and Bindings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Paints, Oils and Varnish.

N. B. Hardware at cost for cash, or six months credit to punctual customers—embracing almost every article in the hardware line.

April 30., 6 m.

NOTICE.

GEO. B. AMICK, surviving partner of the late firm of Geo. B. Amick & Bro., notifies all persons interested, that the Books of said firm are in his hands for settlement, and that circumstances demand an immediate closing up of the business of said firm. Persons indebted, or having settlements to make, are therefore requested to call on the subscriber without delay.

The subscriber will continue the Mercantile Business at the "OLD STAND," where he will be happy to meet his friends and customers at all times. He will receive in a very short time a new supply of seasonable goods, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

St. Clairsville, June 11,'58. GEO. B. AMICK.

Executor's Notice.

Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of John Claar, late of Bedford borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said borough, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH CLAAR,
June 11, 58. Executor.

Bedford Mineral Springs Company.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of said Company that the annual election of President and Directors of said Company will be held at the Bedford Springs, on the first Monday, (fifth day) of July, proximo.

S. L. RUSSELL.
Secretary.

June 11th, 1858.

Fresh

ARRIVAL

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received

AT SHOEMAKERS' COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Mous. Delains, plain and figured Alpaccas, Lawns, Calicoes, Challies, Debages, etc., etc.

BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Summer Coatings Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, and a general assortment of boys' wear. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Cotton and Carpet Chain, Muslins. Flannels, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Green and Black Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms Looking Glasses, Umbrellas,

and every thing that is generally kept in country stores—all which they will sell cheap.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

To punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Ap'l 23, 1858.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S for Cash or Produce.

ATTENTION, MARKSMEN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.–1y.

THE

Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANDFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Catharties. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strenthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the Liver for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, suffers in consequence and the whole system of one organ—the *Liver*—having ceased to do its duty. For the disease of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞ One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF

A FINE HEAD OF

RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

Deep River, Con., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Levenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

Phila., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact had. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 164 Vine street.

Vincennes, Ia., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establisment,) and 111 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an alias writ of vend. exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1858, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon erected—also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James Clark on the south-east, and the Juniata river on the north and west, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Snyder, and to be sold for CASH.

Sheriff's Office, } WM. S. FLUKE,
Bedford, May 29, '58. } Sheriff.

GREAT

ATTRACTION!

New and Cheap

Clothing Emporium.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford, and surrounding country, that he has opened out in Bedford, at the old and well known stand, known as the

"RISING SUN,"

an extensive Clothing Establishment, where he will always be found with a large and well selected stock of gentlemen, and boys' clothing. From his long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he cannot be surpassed, either in his facilities for purchasing clothing at a low figure, or of selling them ower than any other store within 150 miles of this place.

Not wishing to enumerate the many different articles of clothing on hand he would merely state, that in part, his stock consists of coats ranging from 75 cents, to $18, pants from 50 cents, to $10, vests from 37½ cts, to $6. Also, shirts, collars, cravats, trunks, carpet sacks, &c., &c.

All persons wishing to purchase clothing or any thing else in my line, will never regret of calling at Leopolds No 1., cheap clothing Emporium, where you can get cheap and unheard of bargains—Come one, come all.

May 14, 1858. A. LEOPOLD.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of Jacob Heltzel, late of Bedford township, dec'd—all persons therefore knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DANIEL HELTZEL, Adm'r.

June 4, 1858–6t*.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob T. Amick, late of St. Clairsville, in said county, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY ANN AMICK, Executrix,
St. Clairsville.
GEORGE R. OSTER, Executor.
June 4, 1858–6t. Bedford.

War with England.

THE repeated insults offered to the American flag by British cruisers have caused a very just irritation on this side of the water, and should "Ancient John" not cave in we should not be surprised if it led to hostile manifestations.—Meanwhile *Oster, Manspeaker & Carn*, successors of *Rupp & Oster*, are receiving an additional supply of NEW GOODS, which they will continue to sell CHEAPER than ever, in their new and handsomely fitted up room recently occupied by Rupp & Oster.

New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side.

Bedford, May 28, 1858.

Keep it Before the People!

The largest assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia Trade,

Ladies, Misses, and Children's fine boots, shoes, gaiters, English buskins, ties and slippers, to be found in Bedford, *especially adapted for retailing*, being made in the most substantial manner, and warranted to fit—bought direct from the manufacturer for net CASH, and sold at a small advance by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side.
Bedford, May 28, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Elizabeth Stiffler, late of Napier township, deceased—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN ROWZER,
May 21, 1858. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday the 26th day of June, next,

the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Hitchew, dec'd, viz:

A tract of land situate in Napier township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Henry Wonders, Peter Heiner, Amos McCreary, John Shaffer and others, containing forty-five acres, between fifteen and twenty acres of which are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two-story log DWELLING HOUSE, stable with threshing floor, and spring house and there is also, a good spring near the dwelling. There is a fine promising young orchard on the place just beginning to bear.—

Terms—CASH.

DAVID HITCHEW,
May 28, 1858. Administrator.

Alias Subpœna on Libel for Divorce.

Alcinda W Smith } No 23, August Term, 1858, in
vs } the Common Pleas of Bedford
William Smith. } County.

Notice is hereby given to the defendant in the above case that a subpœna and alias subpœna on libel for divorce have been issued, the last of which said writs is returnable 30th August, 1858, and that the said defendant is required to appear on or before said day and answer the complaint of the plaintiff as provided for by act of Assembly. WM. S. FLUKE,
June 11, 1858. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of John Lutz, late of Snake Spring township, deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL LUTZ,
May 21, 1858. Adm'r.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers. *HILL SIDE PLOUGHS*, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country—*Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shovels.*

Cultivators,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Roger's Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Barrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Bannan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Bedford, May 21, 1858–6m. Machinist.

New Goods.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers, that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, as follows:

SILKS, CHALLIES, ALPACAS, DELAINES LAWNS, BERAGES, BRILLIANTS, FRENCH and AMERICAN CHINTZ, GINGHAMS, GLOVES, COLLARS, HOSIERY, &C., &C.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Colored Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

Also, a large stock of fashionable READY MADE COATS.

Also, a full stock of Groceries, Wooden Ware, &c

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers VERY GREAT BARGAINS for cash, country produce, or on six months credit to punctual dealers. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Apr. 30.

Bedford

RAIL ROAD!

Since the Charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject, this interest is not confined to the citizens of the town, but extends throughout the country, and crowds are daily rushing to

RUPP'S

NEW AND HANDSOME STORE,

In Anderson's Row,

where a large and attractive assortment of beautiful Spring and Summer goods are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The Stock consists in part of
Organdie Lawns, White & Printed Brilliants, Robes de Shaum, Barage de Laines, Robes A' Quilla, Lavellas
Challies, Plain & Figured
Swiss, Latest Style
Lawn Robes for
$1 50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ per yard.
De Laines of all discriptions from 6 cts to 25 per yard.
Lawns of various styles for 6 cts pre yard.
An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 cts to 12½ per yard.

MUSLINS OF ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES.

A large assortment of Ladies & Misses, gloves, & hosiery from the low figure of 5 cts up.

Pure linen hdkffs. for 5 cts and a full and complete assortment of ladies dress goods generally.

A large and well selected assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Consisting in part of

Black French & English Cloths.
Blue do do do.
Olive do do do.
Black Cassimere.
Black Doe Skin.
Fancy French & American Cassimeres.

VESTINGS.

Grenadines Plain & Figured.
Radzemire do do.
Velvets do do.
And a great variety of Marseilles vestings.

Fancy Silk & Lawn Neck Ties from 6½ to 62½

A complete assortment of Ladies & Misses boots, shoes & gaiters, also a large stock of mens boots & shoes.

MY ASSORTMLNT OF GROCERIES CAN'T BE BEAT.

Brown Sugar for 6¼ cts per pound.

Do do	First rate	8	"	"
Do do	Extra	10	"	"
White Sugars	"	12½, 14, & 15,		
First Rate Rio Coffee,		12½	per	pound
Extra do	do	15	"	"
No 1 Java	do	15	"	"
Best N. O. Molasses		12½	"	quart,
Good Syrup	do	12½	"	"
Extra do	do	18¾	"	"

GOOD CORN BROOMS FOR A DIME,

All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Don't forget to call at RUPP'S NEW STORE IN ANDERSON'S ROW, one door east of Cessna and & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette Office.

G. W. RUPP.

April 30, 1858.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware.
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,

Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

Caution Notice.

Persons living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $10,000 head their schemes —with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; if money is sent for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital Prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of honest and fair drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the number printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates, and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

THE subscriber having taken charge of the Mills and Warehouse at Hopewell, makes the following proposition to farmers and produce dealers, to wit:

All grain placed in the mills, intended for the Hopewell or Broadtop markets, or to be forwarded to any of the Eastern cities, will be conveyed from the mills to the warehouse, and loaded in the cars, free of charge. The mills have been thoroughly repaired, and are capable of doing as good work as any mill in the county.

The largest market price paid for all kinds of produce. JOHN F. LOWRY.

Hopewell, May 7, 1858.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

FRESH and genuine seeds from Philadelphia by express, at Hartley's. Also sugar cane seed. [mar. 26, '58.]

DENTIST.

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.

W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washinghton Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFORD. B. F. MEYERS.

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,

ATTORNIES AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞ Mr. Baer will be in regular atttendance at Court. Office on Jnliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan '58.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully preprred to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

BAZAR!

BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the Ladies' BAZAR in

"ANDERSON'S Row?"

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, has just returned from the *Eastern Cities*, with a handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's fancy goods—Have you seen them?

HER Millinery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style, and at prices astonishingly cheap. Bonnets, white and colored, from 37½ cents up.—Ladies' Misses and Children's jockey caps, exquisitly nice and new in style, French and American flowers, a large and well selected assortment, not to be excelled in quality and cheapness. Ribbons without number, of various styles and colors, Ladies' dress caps, head dresses, and also, various kinds of useful and fancy articles for Ladies' toilets.

DRESS GOODS

Consisting in part of robes, challies, ducals, mous de laines, lawns, barages, (some as low as 12½ cents) robe a quille, French muslins, silks, black and colored, summer silks, various styles; also handsome shawls, mantillas, lace caps, dusters, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

Such as sleeves, collars, infant's waists, and a superior lot of French setts, handkerchiefs, edgings, laces, &c.

Calicoes and Cotton Goods, of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from six, eight, ten, to twelve cents.

HOSIERY, gloves, and mitts; carpet bags, travelling baskets, toys, perfumery, and jewelry.

A large assortment of ladies' and children's shoes, purchased at reduced prices, ladies' slippers at 50 cents; fine lasting gaiters at $1,25, other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourselves.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH would embrace this opportunity, to tender to the public her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858. MRS. H. D. PEUGH.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

Notice to Retailers,

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly, approved the 8th day of May, 1854, requiring the Treasurer of each county, to publish in each year, a list of all retailers of domestic and foreign goods, wares and merchandise—NOTICE is hereby given to retailers in classes, as directed by law, that the taxes must be paid to the county treasurer, on or before the 1st day of August, next.

		Class.	License.
H D Peugh,	Bedford Borough,	14	$7 00
A B Cramer & Co.	do	12	12 00
Nicholas Lyons,	do	14	7 00
George W. Rupp,	do	13	10 00
Reed and Minnich,	do	13	10 00
Samuel Brown,	do	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck and Co.,	do	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	do	14	7 00
J and J M Shoemaker,	do	14	7 00
Sarah E Potts,	do	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,	do	14	7 00
Colin Loyer,	do	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	do	14	7 00
John Arnold,	do	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	do	14	7 00
George Blymire,	do	14	7 00
Dr. B F Harry,	do	14	7 00
Dr. F C Reamer,	do	14	7 00
Adam Ferguson,	do	14	7 00
A L Defibaugh, E. H	do	8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger, E. H	do	8	5 00
Bedford Township.			
Jacob Barnhart,		14	7 00
Broad Top.			
Barndollar and Everhart,		12	12 00
Fluck and Eichelberger,		13	10 00
Colerain Township.			
N C Evans,		14	7 00
A C James,		14	7 00
J and J M Shoemaker,		14	7 00
Cumberland Valley Tp.			
Jacob Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Fisher,		14	7 00
Daniel R Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Growden,		14	7 00
East Providence Tp.			
John Nycum,		14	7 00
D A T Black,		14	7 00
Loderbaugh and Pea,		14	7 00
Hopewell Tp.			
John Dasher,		14	7 00
Henry S King,		14	7 00
Harrison Tp.			
Valentine B Wertz,		14	7 00
John W Smith,		14	7 00
Andrew J Snively,		14	7 00
Juniata Tp.			
Wm Keyser,		14	7 00
Hillegas and Mowry,		14	7 00
Lewis N Fyan,		14	7 00
Liberty Tp.			
David S Berkstresser,		14	7 00
Lewis Putt,		14	7 00
John Cypher,		14	7 00
Steel and Entrican,		14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,		14	7 00
Londonderry Tp.			
Burns and Tharp,		14	7 00
Thomas J Porter,		14	7 00
Monroe Tp.			
Daniel Fletcher,		14	7 00
James R O'Neal,		14	7 00
Napier Tp.			
John Wayde,		14	7 00
West Providence.			
Murray and Brother,		14	7 00
Jacob Barndollar and Co.,		14	7 00
James M. Barndollar,		14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey,		14	7 00
Fisher and Barnett,		14	7 00
Nicholas Koontz,		14	7 00
Schellsburg,			
B F Horn and Brother,		14	7 00
A B Bunn,		14	7 00
E Statler and Son,		14	7 00
Colvin and Robison,		14	7 00
John S Schell,		14	7 00
St. Clair Tp.			
F D Beegle,		14	7 00
G B Amick and Brother,		14	7 00
George Hinesling,		14	7 00
G D Trout,		14	7 00
Simon Hershman,		14	7 00
Thomas B Smith,		14	7 00
John H Schell,		14	7 00
Southampton Tp.			
John Cavender,		14	7 00
William Lashley,		14	7 00
Kirk and Fletcher,		14	7 00
Rice and Miller,		14	7 00
Union Township.			
John M Walters,		14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.			
Jacob Brenneman,		13	10 00
C W Richetson,		14	7 00
Simon Beard,		14	7 00
Michael Pote,		14	7 00
John Wisegarver, Eating House		14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.			
Piper and Scott,		14	7 00
S R Oster,		14	7 00
George Kaufman,		14	7 00
D F Buck,		14	7 00
D Beegle,		14	7 00

SAMUEL DAVIS,
June 11,'58-4t Treasurer.

Huntingdon

AND

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

18 58.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after **Tuesday,** June 8th, 1858, two passenger trains a day each way, (Sundays excepted,) will run as follows:

BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND HOPEWELL,

Leaving Huntingdon at 7.50 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.

—RETURNING—

Leave Hopewell at 10.50 A. M. and 8.00 P.M

Arrive at Huntingdon at 1. 14 P. M. and 10.10 P. M.

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Penn'a. Road.

The Trains on Shoup's run branch will enable persons to spend the day at Coalmont, Broad top city, or the mines, and return to Hopewell same day.

For further information inquire at the Office of the Company at Huntingdon.

JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
June 11, '58. Superintendent.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞ Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14, '58-1y.)

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co Feb 19, 1858.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

D. R. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

FURNITURE

For Sale.

The subscriber being a practical workman, is now carrying on the cabinet making business at the east end of Bedford, next to the Foundry, and has on hand the best, and most fashionable stock of furniture, ever made. Please call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as great bargains can be had by giving him a call.

May 7, 1858. M. E. BARTEGES.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

February 19, 1858.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED

and for sale—the celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradle, by

june 11,'58. G. W. RUPP.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Keep it Before the LADIES!—The largest assortment of Parasols in Bedford—bought for CASH, and sold at a small advance by

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN.
New Store, No. 1, Cheap Side.

Bedford, May 28, 1858.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

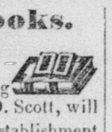
WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

March 26, 1858.

1858. NEW STORE. 1858.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1858.

OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN,

ANNOUCE to their friends and the public, that they are now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, and are opening out in their newly fitted up room formerly occupied by

RUPP & OSTER, an entire new and

Brilliant Stock

OF DESIRABLE NEW STYLE, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS! Embracing a large and general assortment of *STAPLE AND FANCY ARTICLES.*

Comprising in part

RICH FANCY DRESS SILKS, RICH GLOSSY BLACK SILKS, Modona and Lavella Cloth, Robe A'Quilla or Side Stripes, De Laine Robes, Organdil Robes, Gingham Robes, Lawn Robes, French Ducals, Lawns and Ginghams, White and Printed French Brilliants, Jaconets and Lawns, New Spring Styles, De Laine, Challies, Ginghams and Prints, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Statinets, Jeans, and Cottonades, &c., &c., &c. Together with a choice assortment of fresh family GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, etc., etc., etc.

Having purchased our goods *Low for Cash,* we are prepared to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS. We sell exceedingly cheap FOR CASH, or APPROVED SIX MONTHS' CREDIT.

Come see for yourselves and be convinced, whether you wish to buy or not.

No trouble to show goods.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, April 23, 1858.-tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch, &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

☞ "FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.	
JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B. HUGHES,	WM C RUDMAN,
WM S BOYD,	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN,
FRANCIS PETERS,	H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.
A S GILLET, Vice President.
JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.
JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞ All claims hitherto presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or 6 Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBAGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELLING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPS, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

April 30, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at verylow prices. and

The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

Pennsylvania.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.
UNIONTOWN,	"
BROWNSVILLE,	"
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonnerful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.